





# EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1886.

**GIGANTIC SCHEME OF SWINDLING.**—Accounts from Washington confirm the rumor that several Southern and Western railroad companies have combined together and will soon attempt to get through Congress a bill, the result of which will give some one hundred and sixty millions of acres of public lands to said companies. This is independent of the railroad scheme. At this rate the public domain will soon be entirely absorbed by speculators, and the new settler be compelled to pay prices for land three and four times that established by the government. Sixteen millions of acres were given away to railroad speculators last session.

**STEAM VS. WATER POWER.**—Some years since, one of our correspondents, whose articles on Western and Southern manufactures attracted general attention, gave our readers most of the facts bearing on this subject, and showed, very conclusively, that steam power from coals not over ten cents per bushel was, practically, cheaper than water power. Many persons, however, supposed that the writer was biased by his interest in coal-mines. His opinions seem to be fully sustained by the following article which we copy from the Scientific American:

Various correspondents have made inquiries respecting the relative value of steam and water power, and one asks: "Whether an inexhaustible water power or only water sufficient for steam purposes, with an unlimited supply of cheap fuel, are most advantageous to the development of a manufacturing town?" It is not possible to give a satisfactory answer to a general inquiry respecting the comparative advantages of steam and water power, but we have no hesitation in answering the correspondent (in Iowa) from whose letter we have quoted the above extract. An abundance of cheap fuel and steam power, in our opinion, possesses the greatest advantages for manufacturing purposes. Few manufacturing operations can be carried on without fuel, even where there is plenty of water power; therefore, where fuel is scarce and dear, manufacturing cannot be carried on but under a heavy expense.

In giving this opinion, we do not forget that most of our manufacturing towns and villages are indebted for their rise to water power. They are built on rivers and creeks where there are falls of water for driving machinery; but, when they were first established, timber for fuel and buildings were plentiful and cheap in the neighborhoods. It has now become a serious question with manufacturers using water power that their supply of water is becoming more unstable every year, as the forests are cleared off, and, in many places where water power was exclusively used, a few years ago, auxiliary steam power is required during certain portions of the year, on account of a deficient supply of water.

Forests and swamps are perennial feeders of creeks and rivers. As these disappear, and the soil is spread out to the direct rays of the sun, rapid evaporation takes place after falls of rain, and thus it has occurred that many streams once flowing with power for the miller are now only water-worn channels. The ruins of grist and saw-mills are now to be seen on the banks of dry creeks, where forty years ago the merry clatter of the hopper and hum of the saw mingled from morn till night with the song of the rushing waters. But, although this is true respecting a number of places, manufacturers have not decreased in our country, thanks to the power of steam. With a plentiful supply of fuel, steam forms a constant, trusty power for driving machinery, and a steam factory can be created independent of rare natural localities, like water falls. It has thus great advantages over water power. It requires 180,000 cubic feet of water per hour on a thirteen feet fall to produce the same effect in machinery that can be obtained with fifty cubic feet of water and 300 lbs of coal by a steam engine.

While the power of water for manufacturing purposes is growing weaker and weaker in our country that of steam is growing stronger and stronger. We have read a statement that in the year 1880 there were only three steam engines in all the United States. Who can count them now? They number tens of thousands. Steam factories can be conducted in or near cities and commercial marts, and thus effect a great saving in transporting raw materials and goods. There are various manufactures, however, which need considerable water to carry on, such as calico printing, bleaching, carpet weaving, woolen-cloth making, &c. The scouring, washing, and drying require much water, but then with steam such factories can be heated, the goods boiled and dried, and, taking the expense of keeping engines and water wheels in repair, we are of opinion that steam power, when fuel is so cheap, is to be preferred in nearly every case to water power.

At any rate, there can be no doubt that steam factories must increase in or near our coal regions, and ultimately these will become the great seats of American manufactures, just as the coal regions in England have become the centres of manufactures in that country. And as we have the largest coal fields in the world, and these scarcely touched by the tool of the miner, it makes us hold our breath to contemplate the vast manufacturing power—the hundreds of Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Glasgow—that will yet arise in our country and make it (on account of its cheap fuel) the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe.

There is no higher authority on this subject than the Scientific American, and the facts and views it expresses above should be impressed on the minds of our citizens who have any doubts of our capacity to become an important manufacturing city, when we have an inexhaustible supply of power within three hours' distance and which can be easily reached by an expenditure perfectly insignificant when compared with the results.

The following article from the Evansville Journal is to the point in question:

**COAL IS KING.**—Labor and commerce now yield to its control, and the comforts and smiles of the domestic fireside come and depart with its presence or absence. Steam moves the world, and coal gives steam its strength. The forces of the commercial and mechanical world are in its coal beds, and they will remain the seats of its power till the lightning is harnessed to the car of commerce and the engine made to propel them.

After the experience of this year, no place can confidently be adopted as a seat of manufactures and mechanical labor that has not a certain and uninterrupted connection with a coal mine, and those places only that have such a resource can for the future expect to become great manufacturing emporiums. Louisville, Cincinnati, and other towns, now deprived of fuel by the peculiarities of this season, will suffer, not only by the suspension of labor and the interruption of business for the time, but the injury will be permanent and will have an important influence on their future growth. If they cannot find some access to a constant supply of cheap fuel, those who are seeking locations for workshops and factories will pass by them, whatever other advantages they possess, to those places that have this source of all industrial power.

To get an idea how rapidly coal has increased in importance, and of its future influence, from its past advancement to power, we should recall the fact, that, in 1819, only thirty-seven years ago, the first cargo of coal, of only forty tons, passed down the Lehigh Valley, drawn by one horse, and navigated by the owner and a boy. With much difficulty a purchaser was found, and the owner "cordoned" his boat up the river to the mouth of the canal, and returned home discouraged with the enterprise. This was the beginning of the Lehigh coal business, then the first, but now only one of the avenues of the immense trade in Pennsylvania. A capacious canal and a double-track railroad are now insufficient, through this valley, to transport the quantities of coal that are pressed upon them. There are now ten or twelve outlets of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, each one of which is delivering at tide-water from 25,000 to 125,000 bushels per day, or from 7,500,000 to 37,500,000 bushels annually, which, when multiplied by the number of avenues occupied in the transportation, give quantities difficult to grasp. This is the result of less than forty years'

progress, and the ratio of increase still continues the same; and more than half, probably two-thirds, of this enormous quantity of fuel is used for motive power.

**"OFFICIAL" INFORMATION ABOUT KANSAS.**—Gen. Persifer F. Smith, commanding the military department of the West, writes to the War Department, under date of the 11th ult., that order and tranquillity have gradually resumed their sway in Kansas. The border ruffians having been quieted, the troops in the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of infantry, who are to remain and guard the State prisoners, are henceforth to devote themselves to making preparations for a campaign against the Cheyennes Indians in the spring. The winter in Kansas has commenced with severity much earlier than usual.

**The New York Times** company have made a handsome speculation out of the Brick Church property on Nassau street. They bought it about a year since for two hundred thousand dollars, and the government has now decided to purchase it of them for a postoffice site for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**OCEAN TELEGRAPH.**—The contracts for making and laying down the telegraphic cable between Newfoundland and Ireland have been concluded. It is believed that the line will be in operation by the 4th of July next.

**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.** The authorized strength of the Army is 17,894; the actual strength on the 1st of July was 15,562. The number of enlistments during the twelve months ending Sept. 30 was 4,440; the number of persons offering to enlist, but who were rejected for minority or unfitness, was 5,594. The number of casualties during the last fiscal year, by deaths, discharges, and desertions, was 6,096, of which 3,223 were by desertion.

The Indian difficulties on the Western plains have been successfully terminated, except with the Cheyennes. The Secretary suggests the propriety of removing the fragmentary tribes of Indians in Texas to reservations on the United States lands north of the Red River, which would greatly reduce the expense for keeping them in subjection by rendering the maintenance of so many military posts unnecessary.

It is recommended to extinguish the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, as they owe no allegiance to our government, and would be disposed to exercise a powerful influence among the Indians against our people if occasion required.

A vigorous campaign has been projected against the Florida Indians, General Harney commanding the military posts.

Much space is devoted to the consideration of the present system of military posts on the Western frontiers, and a complete revolution of the whole system is urged. The expenses at present are enormous, without any corresponding benefit to the country or frontier.

Instead of dispersing the troops to form small garrisons at numerous posts, where we only exhibit our weakness to the savage foe, the Secretary suggests that within the fertile regions a few points accessible by steamboats or railways should be selected, at which large garrisons should be maintained, and from which strong detachments should annually be sent out into the Indian country during the season when grass will suffice for the support of draft and burden.

If sufficient garrisons were kept at all the posts now established for the purpose of making expeditions at any time among the neighboring tribes, it is not believed they would be equally effective with marching detachments of the same numerical strength. Their position would be known, their preparations for taking the field observed. The instruction and discipline in quarters would be inferior to that of large garrisons, and the capacity of troops suddenly emerging from quarters to begin forced marches of pursuit would be less than that of men trained by long marches and frequent bivouacs to bear fatigue and protect themselves against exposure incident to service in the field.

Under the new policy suggested, the troops would be comfortably quartered in the midst of civilization. Their summer campaign would be the field-practice of their profession, the temporary dangers and toils of which would give zest to the soldier's life, with a prospect of return to the comforts, association, and means of instruction of a large garrison at a well-established post at a given time.

It is believed that such an arrangement would make the service attractive to persons of military spirit, and that the efficiency of the troops would be increased proportionately as the expense of supporting them would be diminished.

The occupation of Algeria by the French is cited as a case parallel to our frontier service, affording an instance of the practical working of a system similar to this proposed. A critical examination of this proposed radical change in our army distributions is invited, and legislation to carry it into effect is suggested.

The sea-coast fortifications are progressing, but there is much yet to be done before many of the most important will be efficient. The fortifications for harbor defenses are held to be more efficient, and reference is made to the failure of formidable naval armaments against fortified places in the Black Sea and the Baltic, as showing conclusively that properly constructed fortifications are a sure reliance against the most formidable fleets. The report urges the importance of completing the fortifications in progress, and of making liberal appropriations for new ones. Time is necessary to make them efficient, and it ought to be done while the country is in a state of peace, because it cannot be done hastily except at increased expense, and then not reliably.

The Secretary asks a law for liberal appropriations for armaments for new forts, improvements in small arms, and the accumulation of supplies of ammunition. At the present rate of appropriations by Congress, it would require forty years to supply each mounted piece at the forts with a hundred rounds of ammunition; but, as many needed fortifications will, doubtless, be built within that period, at its end our armament, probably, would not be more complete than now.

It requires no argument to show that fortifications without guns are worse than useless. The report recommends the substitution of wrought iron for wooden gun-carriages; asks for an appropriation for experiments to determine the expediency of mounting, in certain positions covering channels, guns of large calibre, to throw hollow projectiles of great diameter and weight, containing sufficient charges of powder to render a single one destructive of any vessel which it may penetrate.

In order to simplify our field artillery and increase the range and power of that arm, preparations are in progress for a trial by the light artillery companies of four batteries of light 12-pounders, to be substituted for the present 6-pound batteries.

The scenes of operation in Russia, and many military establishments in England, France, Prussia, and Austria. In Russia they were received with the most courteous liberality, and every facility extended. They did not obtain access to places actually besieged, but they were permitted to examine the extensive and interesting fortifications of Cronstadt, before which the allied fleet was then lying. At St. Petersburg and Moscow they visited the camp, barracks, military schools, hospitals, and arsenals. At Warsaw they had an opportunity of seeing fortifications constructed on the modern system of the Russian engineers, who have acquired celebrity in the skill and energy displayed in the protracted defense of Sebastopol.

The English government, trusting to the honor of the officers, freely permitted the Commission to visit their camp in the Crimea; but the French refused it, except on conditions which would have defeated the very object of the Commission. The fortifications of Sebastopol, as left after the late assault, were examined. The manner of taking care of the sick and wounded also came under their observation. The report of the Commission will be furnished probably before the close of the session of Congress.

The usual notice is taken of the Academy, and numerous suggestions made for its greater efficiency. For details reference is made to the report of the Board of Visitors. The military roads in the several Territories have been prosecuted with vigor, and several of them completed.

The subject of a Pacific railroad is elaborated, and reference made to sundry surveys and explorations. The railroad from San Jose to San Francisco is estimated to cost twenty millions. The Southern road is estimated at forty-four thousand dollars per mile. If the final terminus of the Pacific road is to be San Francisco, the route through the Gorge of the Pecos to San Pedro is preferable to that to San Diego, since the former port is one hundred miles nearer San Francisco.

The great number of resignations in the army shows the necessity for an increase of pay. It evinces a policy injurious to professional pride, while the hard service and frontier stations of the officers require of them sacrifices which no other officers of the government are called upon to make. The expense of living has been greatly augmented, and the pay is about the same as it was fifty years ago. It is bad economy, the report continues, to drive the active and intelligent from the service which they adorn.

The legislation which has created special corps or departments, composed of officers, whose duties do not involve the command of troops, has given rise to much trouble and confusion. Brevet rank is condemned.

The existing abuse in the discharge from the army of persons who, having been represented to the recruiting officer as being of mature age, had, after enlistment and transportation to distant posts, brought forward sufficient evidence to require their discharge, is strongly condemned and a remedy suggested.

## OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties.	Electors.	Counties.	Electors.
Albemarle.....	717	Lenoir.....	424
Alexander.....	314	Lincoln.....	514
Anson.....	311	Martin.....	424
Ashe.....	461	McDowell.....	380
Burke.....	378	Moore.....	449
Buncombe.....	778	Nash.....	401
Caldwell.....	364	Northampton.....	472
Catawba.....	653	Orange.....	588
Craven.....	555	Perquimans.....	254
Davies.....	324	Rockingham.....	539
Chowan.....	255	Robeson.....	573
Columbus.....	527	Rowan.....	779
Camden.....	89	Rutherford.....	576
Carroll.....	388	Sampson.....	297
Cherokee.....	443	Spartanburg.....	709
Caswell.....	917	Stanley.....	108
Chatham.....	761	Tyrrell.....	92
Clay.....	381	Union.....	555
Currituck.....	538	Wake.....	789
Cleveland.....	736	Warren.....	491
Dare.....	121	Washington.....	296
Davis.....	279	Wayne.....	112
Duplin.....	1173	Yadkin.....	482
Edgecombe.....	184	Yancey.....	510
Forsyth.....	404		
Franklin.....	793		
Gaston.....	587		
Granville.....	1657		
Guilford.....	413		
Greene.....	375		
Gates.....	388		
Halifax.....	683		
Hertford.....	301		
Henderson.....	434		
Iredell.....	302		
Jackson.....	404		
Johnston.....	568		
		Buchanan's maj.	11,360

**SUSPENSION OF JACOB LITTLE & CO.**—Wall street was yesterday thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the announcement of the failure of Jacob Little, the great bear of the stock board in this city, and that also of Henshaw & Son, of Boston, in the aggregate for the sum of at least ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Little announced personally at the board in the morning his inability to meet his engagements, but offered to complete all his outstanding contracts by paying up his deficiencies at the day's quotations. It is understood that his creditors will, almost without exception, come into the proposed arrangement. The outstanding contracts are to enormous amounts.

It seems that Mr. Little was largely short in stocks, chiefly in Western railroad shares, probably including a considerable amount of Erie. There were many rumors regarding the amount he had sold, some of which were no doubt exaggerated. The probability is that the number of shares which he had sold, short or on time, amounted to about 100,000 or 150,000. We understand that he offered to settle his contracts at the prices of stocks yesterday, but announced that should this proposition be declined, and stocks should continue to advance, that he would be unable to fulfill his engagements. We learn that some of his largest creditors acceded to his proposition, and others had not decided how they would treat their constituents. It is likely all will come into the measure when it is considered that Mr. Little has always shown great liberality toward others over whom he had gained a similar advantage, and was generally willing to accept any differences they were able to pay.

The intelligence from England by the steamer of the large arrivals of gold from Australia and the rise in Consols has had its effect on American operators, and raised the price of stocks at a jump. In this state of things, Mr. Little doubtless foresaw his utter inability to go on, and to stand a still at once. The consequence of this will be more distinctly seen in a day or two, and involvements of other parties, who based their own operations on the contracts of Mr. Little, must also be extensive and heavy. At the second board, stocks went up to Thursday's prices, and there are many reasons why such a result would be struggled for by those who are to deliver at the present rates. When the hypochondriac stocks are, however, resorted to by the lenders of money in the street—who hold them as security—we shall probably then see a considerable decline. The great bear disappearing for a time as a purchaser, the supply will exceed the demand.

In 1853 Mr. Little found himself in very much the same predicament, and settled his differences by his notes having six, twelve, and eighteen months to run. These were taken up before maturity, and probably the same measures will be resorted to on this occasion. His losses are estimated at about one million of dollars, but his friends appear confident he will be able to respond, whatever the sum may be. All these time bargains, as our readers are doubtless aware, are strictly illegal. Their security is that only of the contracting parties. It is understood that Mr. Little continued his ordinary operations yesterday, notwithstanding his suspension, and probably in a fortnight's time the whole affair will blow over. Nothing but the final conflagration will put an end to Wall street speculations and Wall street swindles. An ordinary earthquake would not trouble the operators at all. The failure in this city was that of a bear—that in Boston of a bull.

**MARRIED.** By the Rev. Theo. Bottomley, Dec. 8, Mr. ALBERT L. WILSON, of Ohio, to Miss AMELIA FENNEL, of this city.

**THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.—Pro Bono Publico.**—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." **REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.**—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sties, Fester, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it, recommending, and recommending it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price, 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbott & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devol, agents for New Albany.

**THE BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHING, &c.** Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 3-Ply, and all other grades, WITH A FULL STOCK OF CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. All offered at PRIME COST BY **Bent & Duval, Main Street.**

**NOTWITHSTANDING** the unprecedented demand made upon us from the first announcement offering our entire stock of GOODS at cost, we have still a very large and general assortment of the above enumerated Goods on hand, and as our Mr. Bent retires from business on the 1st of January, we shall until that date continue our sale of Goods at cost, with a deduction from the price of very many Goods out of season. Our stock of Goods was purchased under the most favorable circumstances, and now being at cost, affords an opportunity to purchasers of fine Dry Goods, Carpets, &c., seldom met with.

**Old Papers for Sale.** A LOT of old papers in good order, suitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. Inquire at this office.

**WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.**—380 bbls extra White Wheat Flour in store and for sale by **H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market.**

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.**—250 bbls Pennsylvania (to arrive) for sale by **H. FERGUSON & SON.**

**GREAT ATTRACTION.—AT COST AND LESS.—DRY GOODS.** **ROBINSON, MARTIN & CO., 96 FOURTH ST.** ARE now disposing of their large and desirable stock of Dry Goods at cost, and a great variety of Dress Silks;

Cloaks; Shawls; and Fancy Dress Goods at less than cost, in order to reduce their stock prior to January 1st, when the members of the concern will draw from it; therefore purchasers can find Goods at certainly great bargains, for this house never makes an assurance but what it abides by. Flannels in every variety; Checks, Tickings, Sheetings; Hosiery, Gloves, and Comforts; Cashmeres, Cloths, and Casinges; Jeans, Linsey, and Filled Cloths; De Laines, Merinos, and Cashmeres; Blankets and Counterpanes; Embroideries of every description; Mourning Goods of all kinds; Plain and Fancy Silks, &c., &c.

**THE FOUNTAIN OF NAPOLEON, OR SOCIETY UNDER THE EMBROIDERED PORTAL OF ITS BEAUTY, WITS, AND HEROES, from authentic originals.** By Frank B. Goodrich. Price \$1.

**The History and Records of the Elephant Club.** By Q. K. Philander Doesticks, P. B. Price \$1.

**The Night Watch, or Social Life in the South.** By a Louisville lady. In Doors and Out, or How we Farm, Mine, and Live, generally, in the Golden State. By Eliza W. Farnham. Price \$1.

**The Golden Dagon, or Up and Down the Irrawaddi.** Price \$1. Just received by express and for sale by **CRUMP & WELCH, 84 Fourth street, near Market.**

**New \$250 Pianos.** We have for sale several fine 6½ octave Pianos, with full iron frame, round corners, rosewood cases, fancy desk, &c., warranted in every respect. Price \$250. **BRAINARD BROTHERS, 71 Fourth st., near Main.**

**Recently Published Sheet Music.** All the gems from the Operas of "Il Trovatore," "Verdi," and "Traviata" (Verdi's condemned opera), for Piano and Guitar, to be had at **BRAINARD'S Music Store, 71 Fourth st., near Main.**

**New Books.—New Books!** **AT A. DAVIDSON'S.** **ANNALS of the American Pulpit, or Confidential Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of Various Denominations,** by William B. Sprague, D. D. 2 vols. Price \$1.

**The Two Lights, by the author of Struggles for Life.** Price \$1.

**The Bible and Science, or the World Problem,** by Taylor Lewis. Price \$1.

**Undine, or the Water Spirit.** Also *Sintram* and his Companions, by Frederick De La Motte Fouque. Price 75c.

**The Boy's Book of Adventure,** by Theodore Dietz. Price \$1.

**The History of Sanford and Merton,** by Thomas Day. Price \$1.

**The American Family Robinson, or the Adventures of a Family Lost in the Great Desert of the West.** Illustrated. Price \$1.

**The Australian Crusades.** Illustrated. Price \$1.

**The Parent's Assistant,** by Maria Edgeworth. Price 75c.

**The Little Sister, or the Child from the Cradle to the School,** with beautiful illustrations. Price \$1.

**GREAT ATTRACTION.**—The dry goods house of Miller & Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has been thronged daily for the last week with ladies; all availing themselves of the opportunity now offered by this house of buying dry goods at "prime Eastern cost." We would advise our friends and all those in search of great bargains and good goods to give them an early call.

They have a large and attractive stock of every description of fancy and staple dry goods. Their stock of cloaks, in point of variety and elegance, is unsurpassed by that of any other house in the West, which they are offering at cost and less. In order to secure the latest and best goods, call soon. d4 j&b

**CONCERT.**—Herr von Killwitz, a Hungarian exile, proposes to give a concert at the Mozart Hall to-morrow evening. He will be assisted by some of our best musical artists. He will introduce a new instrument, invented by himself, and called the "Symphonia Concertina," which is said by those who have heard it to exceed any other instrument in the sweetness of its tone.

**BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS** are still for sale at 74 Fourth street, opposite the National Hotel. They are too well known as a cheap, pleasant, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, &c., to require further notice.

**THE MUSICAL SOIRÉE.**—Mrs. Deming sang last night before a large and appreciative audience at the Louisville Hotel. There was but one opinion among those who were present, and that was a sense of delight at the really splendid musical treat which had been enjoyed. Mrs. Deming has a flexible and sweet toned voice of unusual power. The range of her voice is as great as that of any vocalist we have heard. The lower tones are full, rich and melodious, the higher ones perfectly rounded, clear and faultless. When singing, the sounds seem to murmur and linger, as if loth to leave her lips, and anon leaped wildly and passionately, like an imprisoned bird rejoicing in its new found liberty. Her execution of *Casta Diva* and the *Tacea La Notte* was beautiful and brilliant; many of her hearers who were excellent musical critics awarded her the palm of excellence. In ballad singing she is pre-eminent. She sings as if she felt every emotion described in the songs. The pretty Scotch and Irish ballads, which appeal to the hearts of the hearers, were sung with emotion and spirit that charmed every ear. All who were present were abundantly satisfied and completely charmed with this exhibition of rare musical powers and correct taste. Mrs. Deming has proved her right to be ranked among the best musical artists of the age.

**FIREMEN'S FAIR.**—Again last night Old Fellows' Hall was pretty well filled with beautiful women and brave men. The fair increases in attraction nightly, and those who visit it once will derive so much pleasure that they will not stay away as long as it continues. Let every lady and gentleman remember that the fair is for the benefit of distressed widows and orphans of deceased firemen. There are none who have stronger claims on our citizens.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LADIES' FAIR, At Odd Fellows' Hall, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1886.**

A FAIR will be given by the Trustees of the Fire Department of the City of Louisville, for the benefit of the fund for the relief of disabled firemen, their widows and orphans.

The Board of Trustees ask the citizens to contribute to this praiseworthy enterprise by donating either money or such articles as can be sold at the Fair. All contributions sent to the undersigned or to the Hall on Tuesday, December 8, will be thankfully received.

**COME TO A JAEGER & CO'S CHINA STORE** And look for Christmas and New Year's PRESENTS. This day the subscribers have received, per ships Germania and Washington, direct from France, a new and beautiful assortment of the following day, week, and Christmas presents: Tea, and Breakfast Sets, decorated, gilt, and white; Toilet Sets, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Creams, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Butters, Pickles, Tureens and covered Dishes, covered Pitchers, Toy Tea Sets, Foot Bath, and Jars, Salads, Bakers, Compothers, &c. Country Merchants and hotel housekeepers would do well to give us a call before making their selection elsewhere.

**Iron-Stone China and Common Earthen Ware.** Just received, per ships Classical Bird and Fanny Foodick, from the Staffordshire potteries, 60 crates fine Pearl Iron-Stone and Common Ware, viz: White Iron-Stone Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea-Pots, Sugar and Creams, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Plates, Dishes, Butters, Pickles, Tureens and covered Dishes, covered Pitchers, Toy Tea Sets, Foot Bath, and Jars, Salads, Bakers, Compothers, &c. Country Merchants and hotel housekeepers would do well to give us a call before making their selection elsewhere.

**Bargains in Second Hand Pianos.** I HAVE on hand ten excellent second-hand Pianos for sale cheap by **D. P. FAULDS, 539 Main street, opposite the Bank of Kentucky.**

**First Premium Piano Fortes, Manufactured by Steinway & Sons.** I HAVE obtained the agency for the sale of these superior instruments in the South and West, and shall hereafter have a full supply at my Warerooms, and am prepared to sell them at the manufacturers' prices. Messrs. Steinway & Sons have taken the first premiums for their instruments in all the exhibitions in which they have placed them, and are acknowledged by all judges who have seen them to be superior to any Pianos manufactured in the United States.

**Cheapest in the Market.** DURREK, HEATH, & CO. are still receiving large varieties of DRY GOODS and CARPETS by Express and railroad nearly every day, and are constantly on hand a stock of goods far beyond comparison cheap of any other in this city. We do not adopt the humbug of advertising our entire stock at cost, but pledge ourselves to the community to sell them better bargains the year round than they can find elsewhere in this city. We invite all to call and see for themselves.

50 pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpets; 30 do Ingrains, at low figures; New patterns of Church Carpets, that cannot be found at any other house; Fancy Silks in all varieties; Broad broads and plain Silks; 50 patterns of figured all wool De Laines at 50 cents a yard, worth 81 a yard; New styles of quilted Whalene Skirts; 500 pairs of Bed Blankets; Black Gingham Laces, new patterns; With 1,000 pieces American Prints, at 10 cents a yard.

**Chateaubriand's Great Work, THE GENIUS OF CHRISTIANITY, or the Spirit and Heart of the Christian Religion,** by Viscount De Chateaubriand, author of "Travels in Greece and Palestine," "The Martyrs," "Atala," &c.; a new and complete translation from the French, with a Preface, Biographical Notice of the Author, and Critical and Explanatory notes, by Chas. J. White, D. D. Price \$2.50.

**WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, No. 81 Main street.**

**BOYS' YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS** of the latest style constantly on hand for sale by **FRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.**

**LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS** just received by express. In the assortment we have found some extra cheap goods, such as French, English, Linsey, and French Silks, all of which we are offering at Eastern prices.

**FRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.**

**DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE STYLE.**—A good assortment ready for sale this morning. **FRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street.**







# EVENING BULLETIN.

**FARMERS' CLUBS.**—As the winter season is one of comparative leisure to the farmer, and the long evenings give opportunity for reading, reflection, and social intercourse, we think it a proper time to lay before our agricultural readers some suggestions, which, if they will duly consider and devote a little time to carrying them out, cannot fail to be of service to them and their neighborhood. The suggestions we propose to offer refer to a more thorough organization of the farming interests, and the establishing of some means of mutual benefit by associations. The first and most important of which is the little neighborhood societies called "Farmer's Clubs." In other States they have been found very pleasant and profitable, and we think they form the groundwork of that efficient organization which is so important to the agricultural interest of the country at large. There is an infinite variety of subjects, which could be profitably discussed in these clubs to great advantage; and, by having regular subjects previously announced for discussion, many farmers would thus become accustomed to public speaking who are now afraid of the sound of their own voices in the presence of over half a dozen hearers. Of course all subjects not strictly agricultural should be inadmissible during the meeting of the club. We shall have more to say about farmers' organizing, because we are very sure that there may much good result from a system of organization, which shall embrace its ramifications every section of the country. There has been much said in some of the agricultural papers about the claims of agriculture to a separate department in the General Government and a voice in the treaty-making power. In speaking of farmers' organizations, we may follow the different societies as connecting links from the farmers' clubs, through county and State societies, up to a grand national agricultural society, but now say that we shall advocate no such project as shall give these organizations the least political bearing. It has always been and will always be the interest of our Government, State and National, to foster and encourage agriculture, and all politicians well know it, and they have never failed to respond promptly to the wants of the farmer when intelligibly made known. If State and National aid and protection has not been effectually extended at any time it has been because farmers or their representatives did not themselves know their true wants, and the way to arrive at such knowledge correctly is by a system of efficient organization.

There has been some progress made in this direction, but much remains to be done before any good will result to the farmer from such organizations. We have a so-called national agricultural society, but there is no means provided for the cooperation of the different State societies with it, and in effect it is but a local society, endowed with spasmodic locomotion and periodical vitality. We have State societies, but the voices of county societies are not heard in their councils, and our county and other local societies are not nearly so efficient for public good as they might be or would be if every neighborhood in the country had its "farmers' club," in which occasionally matters pertaining to the county society could be discussed. But we have said enough on this subject for the present. We ask you to read the following article from the *Prairie Farmer* on "farmers' clubs." After which we wish you to think over these questions:

Don't you think your neighborhood would be benefited by forming a farmers' club in it? If so, don't you think you are the very men to post the notice for a meeting at the "school-house?" And won't you do it?

**Farmers' Clubs.**—There is a latent principle in all humanity which seeks development in association. Search where you may in these modern days, from a Republic down to a grocery store, and you will find this principle actively at work, forming and reforming, and producing results remarkable in their nature and incalculable in their tendencies and effects. It is indeed the lever by which the universal world must be moved and controlled.

Watching, as we are, the progress of everything which tends to increase knowledge among men, and enhance the pleasures and enjoyments of rural life, we see in those rudimentary associations termed Farmers' Clubs, springing into being like the light of morning on the mountain tops, a most happy and promising development of this pervading principle. When these associations become general, when every township in the land shall boast its "Farmers' Club," then shall we truly understand that farmers really and fully comprehend their duty, interest, and position as men of sound, practical intelligence, on whom depends in so great a degree the general welfare of the world. We shall know then that, by the "light that is within them," they have earnestly undertaken the work of self-improvement and advancement, and by the uniting of their varied experiences, by the union of their means, enable them to attain to results and acquisitions far beyond their reach in their individual capacity.

The formation of these associations is a very simple affair. Notices should be put up in different places in the town, that a meeting will be held on such an evening, at the "Red Schoolhouse," or the "White Schoolhouse," as the case may be, to organize a "Farmers' Club," calling upon all farmers, good and true, earnestly, to attend. We have never known a public proposition of this kind, for mutual improvement, fail to bring out a house full. Once together, let some one nominate a chairman and put the vote. Then let some person in a clear and comprehensive manner state what are the purposes and objects contemplated. Let there be a free and general expression on this point, so that there may be a definite understanding by every mind present of what is proposed to be accomplished—for, strange to say, there are almost always some persons who will secretly imagine, when anything of this kind is first introduced, that a covert attempt is being made to "draw the wool over their eyes," get them on the telegraph wires, turn them into swine, or play some ungentlemanly trick with them. Such persons are often very troublesome and a great hindrance; therefore, there should be a plain statement of what has already been achieved by such associations, and what may be reasonably expected of the organization now forming, &c.

An influential and active man, who will be

sure to attend the meetings, should be elected President; and men of the same stamp for Vice-President and Secretary. A Treasurer will also be needed. A "constitution," embracing the usual points, and a few by-laws—which some one interested should have prepared beforehand—will complete the organization of the society. In case the club intend to unite capital for the purchase of stock, implements, &c., some special rules will be necessary to govern expenditures. It can now be decided whether the club will meet at the residences of the members—taking them in alphabetical order—or most regularly at a given place. It is our opinion that the plan of meeting at members' houses will work admirably for once round—after that, better by far meet at the school-house, court-house, or other convenient place.

As this is the propitious season for farmers' clubs, we hope our friends will at once bestir themselves in every township within the great Parish of the Prairie Farmer—and see to it that some arrangement is made by which every member is supplied with a copy of some agricultural paper. We shall be glad to have reports from societies newly organized and of the progress and zeal of old associations.

Now, friends, let us not remind you of the benefits of these institutions in vain, but let a goodly report come up from you from all parts of the land.

**THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER PATENTED.**—We are pleased to learn that our enterprising townsman, Dr. J. A. Moore and Mr. A. H. Patch, of Miller, Wingate, & Co., have secured a patent on their valuable improvement in the construction of the harvester. Their manner of constructing the finger bar and securing the fingers is so manifestly superior to any other harvesters as to be evident to any one who will examine the machine. Lightness, efficiency, and durability have been the desideratum, and these gentlemen we think have by their improvement made quite an advance toward those ends.

**PREMIUM ESSAY ON THE HORSE.**—Our attention has been called to the fact, that, in publishing the essay in our last Weekly, the name of the writer was not given. It was written by P. of J. S. Seaton, of the Kentucky School of Medicine. We are glad to know, as we do from many sources, that it is considered a very able document, and has proved very acceptable to our readers.

**FLOW THE FIELD AND SPADE THE GARDEN THIS FALL.**—Why?—Almost our first editorial article was one in favor of stirring the soil in Autumn, both in garden and field. Every subsequent year's experience and observation have strengthened our conviction of utility. Aside from theoretical consideration, we have known a great number of actual trials by different individuals, all or nearly all of whom speak decidedly in favor of breaking up the ground as deeply and thoroughly as may be before it is closed by frost. Here is one to the point: A reader of this paper, a farmer in Northern Ohio, who was "set agin" this fall plowing, called upon us in October, 1855, and we had quite a discussion over this subject, the result of which was a "compromise"—he agreeing to treat one half of a field after our plan, and the other half in the old way.

The soil was somewhat heavy, a clay loam, designed for a crop of spring wheat. The third week in November, a double team was put before a large plow, and the ground backfurrowed into narrow lands, only four furrows turned together. The intervening dead furrows were made as deep as the plow could be put in, and left open at the lower side of the field for the escape of the water. Three acres were thus treated and three left untouched until spring.

On the 17th of May last Mr. L. wrote us that the part plowed last fall was very mellow, and so free from water that he actually harrowed it down nearly level and sowed it to wheat, before the rest of the field was dry enough to commence plowing.

A letter just received from him says: "I give it up. I shall plow all my land for spring crops this fall. The spring wheat on the plowed portion started much earlier, grew better, and yielded almost one-third more. Stir up the farmers to plow all the land they can this fall; you can't do them a better service."

So much for Mr. L.'s experience in one trial. His is a marked case. The snow continued on the ground quite late last spring, and every day gained by having the ground previously plowed and drained was important. Again, his soil is a heavy one, almost and in some places quite a clay, and therefore most likely to be benefited by thorough freezing. It is not best to jump at general conclusions from a single experiment. But we have numerous other examples, enough perhaps to establish a general rule in favor of fall plowing all heavy soils.

Last year we described the practice of a successful gardener of our acquaintance who spades up nearly an acre every autumn, throwing it into very high ridges like the following:

AAAAA  
We saw the same garden the past summer and it continued to give evidence of the beneficial effects of such a course. The ridges freeze through, and in thawing crumble down, while the frost penetrates down below the bottom of the furrows, and the whole soil is rendered pulverulent and improved and enriched by the ammonia collected from snows, rains, and the air during winter.

There are several advantages derived from fall plowing, part of which have been hinted at above.

The teams are generally in better condition for work in the fall than after passing through a long winter.

There is generally more time for plowing in fall than in spring, when getting in the spring crops, carting manure, &c., all crowd together.

Ground plowed in ridges, with deep open furrows between, dries out sooner, and on wet land several days may be gained, which is of ten enough to turn the scale in favor of a good wheat or oat crop. This was the case with Mr. L., described above.

The action of frost is very important in destroying and pulverizing the mineral elements and thus reducing them to that fine impalpable state necessary to giving a good medium for the growth of roots. See remarks in last number under "Why clay benefits sandy soils."

Much poisonous matter in the soil is destroyed, since the frost and air penetrates a double depth where deep open furrows are left.

The organic or vegetable matter, such as roots of plants, are decomposed more rapidly when subjected to freezing and thawing, as is the case when the ridged soil is more thoroughly exposed to frost.

The roots of dock and other noxious weeds are more thoroughly killed out.

Insects that burrow deeply in the soil are killed by exposure to frost.

These considerations are enough, we think, to recommend plowing all heavy soils in autumn, where it can be done without serious neglect in the sowing and threshing of crops already grown. Light, dry, sandy soils do not

so strongly call for such fall treatment, though we think any soil will be benefited.

In the case of garden soils, or those submitted to a high degree of cultivation, we recommend in all cases to subject them to a thorough ridging and spading before they are frozen so much as to preclude the operation, and if it be neglected then, let it be attended to during winter, if the ground chances to be thawed out at any time.—*American Agriculturist.*

**WINTER PEARS SHOULD BE KEPT IN BARRELS.** We make the following extracts from an able article on Keeping and Ripening Fruit in the October number of the Magazine of Horticulture. It is written by the editor, C. M. Hovey, Esq. The experiments are in themselves interesting, and the conclusions which Mr. H. draws from them are worthy of careful consideration:

We do not intend to deny that some skill is necessary in the successful ripening of the pear. But we do deny that the methods usually laid down are the only correct ones, and that this fruit can be matured only by the routine of practice generally detailed. We mean to assert that the whole process is made unnecessarily troublesome, laborious, and expensive, without achieving any better results than be attained by more simple means. Fruit rooms, for instance, are almost indispensable to every extensive cultivator; the convenience of space for storing and for sorting rendering them of the utmost importance, particularly for the summer and autumn varieties. But that all who cultivate the winter pears must necessarily have a fruit room to ripen them, is the great error.

Nearly all the experiments which have been made in ripening pears have been on a small scale; that is, with a small quantity of fruit, and this divided into many sorts. It has been found that many of the varieties, stored away in ordinary places, have become worthless before the time of their maturity; either shriveled up or decayed, and hence it has been inferred that our knowledge of ripening has been very imperfect. The ignorance has not been so much in the ripening as in the cultivation; and, if the latter had been right, we should have less complaint of the former. A fruit half-grown must necessarily shrivel up, unless extra pains are taken to prevent it; but, without inquiring first whether the cultivation was such as it should have been, we have endeavored to perfect by art what nature never intended we should—that is, to ripen and mature a half-grown fruit.

These views have been forced upon us after long experience in the preservation of a very great number of pears. Anxious to test the qualities of many of the most recent acquisitions, it has been our object to preserve them in the best condition. To do this, it was important that we should have a fruit-room; we had one constructed, and, though it materially aided us in our efforts, we still found it would not ripen many of our fruits. The conviction seemed about to be forced upon us that it would be almost impossible to mature some of them; and repeated trials did not change our opinion, until, in the course of time, the trees flourished and produced abundantly, so that, where we formerly had a dozen pears of any particular sort, we now had a barrel, and, of all, many barrels; these could not be stored in an ordinary-sized fruit-room, and we were obliged to secure them as we would apples, in barrels in the cellar. Regretting the necessity of doing this, and fearing we should lose much of our fruit, we from week to week examined the barrels, but found no shriveling or decay. On the contrary, the specimens were greener, plumper, and fairer than ever; and we were somewhat surprised at this, after the very particular directions laid down in books, that all pears should be placed on a shelf on the bottom end, so as not to touch each other, and we began to think that our cellar must be unusually cool to preserve them in such fine order. Winter was well advanced, and yet the pears were firm and sound, with but little change in color, and it was not till Christmas that our Duchesses, Beurre d'Alsace, &c., began to change color and show signs of maturity, and during all January we had an abundance of Lawrence, Winter Nelis, Lewis, Beurre Langlier, &c., &c.

Last winter an amateur cultivator placed 5mb before us some superb Glout Morceau, about the first of March. We were surprised at their beauty; they were as yellow as a lemon, and retained all the freshness of juice and exquisite flavor for which they are so celebrated. We inquired what was the secret of his success. Risking a laugh at our expense, he claimed he had a new process, which he thought as valuable and skillful as other methods which had been made a monstrous secret of. However, not wishing to make anything of his art, he stated that he had one tree which produced about half a bushel of pears. Having no good place to preserve them, according to the old system, without making a fruit-room, which he did not wish to do for half a bushel of fruit, he devised the following plan: He took a good cask barrel and put into it one bushel of Russet apples; then added the Glout Morceau pears, and filled up the barrel with more Russet apples, and then rolled it into the cellar with the rest of his fruit. About the middle of February he opened the barrel, and the pears were still green; thinking it time for them to mature, he placed them in a warm room, and in the course of ten days they were just in a fit state to be eaten.

This appeared to us a complete illustration of the theory we had thought the true one for the preservation of our winter pears, viz: that there is a natural moisture in the bodies of fruit, which enables them to maintain their freshness to their period of maturity, which no artificial process can retain. A peck of apples kept in a box or upon a shelf in a fruit-room would lose their flavor almost as readily as the pears; this we have proved in our attempt to keep a small quantity of some late sorts. In fact, there is no difference in regard to the mode of keeping the two fruits.

The whole secret, then, of keeping the pear is to preserve them in barrels; if the quantities are small, let them be put together, with the simple separation of a double sheet of clean, thick, brown paper. If the selection of sorts which ripen at the same time is judiciously made, they may all be taken out at once, ripened up in a slightly higher temperature, and produced in all their beauty and excellence. Whoever has hesitated about growing the winter pears on account of the difficulty of ripening, may dispel their fears, if they will try the simple method we have detailed to keep them.

*Genesee Farmer.*

**BLANKETS AT COST.** By BENT & DUVALL, 537 Main st.

We have now in store a very large assortment of Bed Blankets of a superb quality in 13, 12, 11, 10, and 9 ft. Blankets for single Beds or Cots, all of which we now sell at cost on account of the anticipated change in our firm on the 1st of January.

BENT & DUVALL.

**HUSSEY'S STEAM PLOW.**—It gives us pleasure to state that Mr. Hussey, who has been on a tour to the West exhibiting his steam plow, is much gratified at his reception among the farmers. At the Indiana State Fair, on a trial of the engine, it operated entirely to the satisfaction of those present, drawing six plows. The Executive Committee of that society paid Mr. H. the special compliment of overruling a standing regulation of their society or the purpose of expressing their high appreciation of his invention. The rules of the society prohibit the issuing of any premium, except where it has been announced in advance. There being no premium offered for the steam plow, of course it was ruled out by all the committees. The Executive Committee, by a special order, awarded it a silver cup worth \$20 and the Society's diploma—a well-deserved compliment to an invention of very high merit.

*American Farmer.*

**PLANTING TREES.**—The time is again upon us for beautifying and making useful the waste places of the earth. Plant trees for shade, plant trees for beauty, plant trees for fruit. Who will not plant a tree? It is not always the most costly tree that is the most beautiful. Many of our native evergreens and deciduous trees are very beautiful; many of our own seedling trees are as good as the best imported. All it wants, then, is the taste and energy to plant trees, and fruit, flowers, and shade will assuredly come. As soon now as the ground is moist enough to keep the roots alive, transplant trees and shrubs of all kinds. Too much care cannot be taken in removing a tree; save the fibrous roots. A tree should not be removed from a low, moist locality to high and dry soils. Should it be necessary to do so, a portion of the soil around which the tree grew should be filed in around the roots of the tree in its new location. Trees do much better moved from a poor soil to a rich one than from a rich soil to a poor one; for this reason a nursery for young trees should not be over rich.—*Soil of the South.*

**NATIVE COWS.**—However it may disagree with the theories of breeding, there is a great deal of truth in the remarks of "Conervative," on this subject. There are a great many good native cows, and a great many "blooded ones" which are inferior milkers. More care and study should be employed to improve both races. If a farmer has good cows, let him give them good care and pay proper attention to all their wants—if he has poor ones let him get rid of them as soon as possible.—*Genesee Farmer.*

**New and Interesting Books.** SINAI and Palestine, in connection with their History, by Arthur P. Stanley, M. A., with maps and plans. \$2.50. Poems, by William Arnold. 75c. Bothwell, a Poem in six parts, by W. Edmondstone Aytonne. 75c. The Angel in the House; the Betrothal. 75c. The Angel in the House; the Espousals. 75c. Memoirs of Captain Vianor. 75c. The House of the Shennah, by the author of the Wide World. \$1.25. Lectures to Young Men, delivered in London in the years 1854, 1855, and 1856. 3 vols. \$1 each. Presbyterian Almanac for 1857. 12c. Toy Books and Juvenile Books. A. DAVIDSON, Third street, near Market.

**Fire-Works! Fire-Works!** A. T. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth street.—Just received a large stock of Fire-Works, consisting of Roman Candles, Rockets, Serpents, Fire-Wheels, Torpedoes, &c. For sale wholesale and retail at low prices. The Democracy and others intending soon to rejoice over the success of their candidate are requested to call and supply themselves. W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

**A BARGAIN.** We will sell a superior Louis XIV 7-oo tave Piano, slightly used, at a great bargain. Original price \$500. The instrument is warranted. Call at BRAINARD BROTHERS', 71 Fourth street, under National Hotel.

**Partnership Notice.** I HAVE this day associated with me in the Book Business Mr. J. H. Welsh. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm and style of CRUMP & WELSH, at the old stand, No. 64 Fourth street, near Market.

**FILES.**—500 dozen Spear & Jackson's Hand Saw Files for sale by (n15 D) ORMSBY, BLAIR, & CO.

**Handsome Silks for Evening Dresses.** MAY BE FOUND AT DUKKE, HEATH, & CO.'S, 107 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

**ELEGANT STYLES OF CLOAKS.** In Velvets and Cloaks are now being offered by us at very low prices, and some but the best, embracing styles made expressly for our own trade.

**BAY STATE SHAWLS.** In styles confined exclusively to our own sales, that cannot be found at any other house in the city.

**LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.** In all the varieties to be found, and sold at fully 25 per cent. less than elsewhere in town.

**FRENCH MERINOES.** In all colors, from 75 cents to \$1.75, together with all colors of English Merinos from 25 to 75 cents. Also Bombazines and black Lustres.

**BLANKETS.** 500 pair Red Blankets; 200 pair Negro Blankets.

**CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.** In all varieties, and some entirely new patterns, which will be sold very low.

**ALL THE BEST BRANDS AMERICAN PRINTS** sold at 10 cents. DUKKE, HEATH, & CO., 107 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

**SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.** ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth st.

**ARE now determined to reduce their stock as low as possible, and with that intention will offer their entire stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices.**

**Plain and fancy Dress Silks;** Figured and plain De Laines; Striped and plain Merinos; Cashmere and Gold Plaid.

**SERVANTS' WEAR.** Of every description, in full assortment.

**CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND SHAWLS.** Having a heavy stock, we will offer them at bargains.

**EMBROIDERIES.** Swiss, Japanese, and Lace Siles; Jaconet, Swiss, and Lace Collars; Embroidered Skirts and Handkerchiefs; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings; Do do Flouncings.

**FLANNELS.** A most complete assortment of every desirable kind now on hand.

**QUILTED SKIRTS.** An excellent article for winter, all ready for use. n15 Jb ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth st.

**New Books and New Supplies.** CRUMP & WELSH'S. MAGDALEN Hepburn, a Story of the Scottish Reformation, by Mrs. Oliphant, author of Zeluco. Price \$1. Saratoga, a Story of 1737. Price \$1.25. Cyclopaedia of American Literature. In 2 vols. Price \$7.50. History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France from A. D. 1807 to A. D. 1814. In 5 vols. Price \$7.50. Arctic Explorations in the Years 1853, '54, '55, by Elisha Kent Kane, U. S. N. 2 vols. Price \$5. Hertha, by Fred. Bremer. Translated by Mary Howitt. Price \$1. The Poets of the Poetry of the Northern U. S., by Asa Gray. Price \$2.50. For sale by n15 Jb CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

**Superior Guitars.** Just received some of these beautiful Guitars made by C. F. Martin and Wm. Hall & Son, and for sale at reduced prices by D. P. FAULDS, 537 Main street, n15 Jb Opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

**Piano-Fortes! Piano-Fortes!** New arrivals very superior Piano-Fortes from the celebrated manufacturers of Grevenstein & Truxton and others, just received and for sale very low by D. P. FAULDS, 537 Main street, Opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

**Superb Fancy Dry Goods, Laces, Embroideries, &c.,** RECEIVED THIS MORNING BY EXPRESS AT BENT & DUVALL'S.

WE are in receipt, this morning, of several carloads of a variety of styles of rich Fancy Dry Goods for the present season—Ladies' Dress Silks, entirely new designs; Muslin de Laine, plain and figured, high colors; Embroideries in Capes, Collars, &c., with Shawls, Scarfs, Cloaks, and all other articles usually found in the best regulated Dry Goods houses; with a full assortment of every class of Domestic and Staple Dry Goods. We invite the special attention of all purchasers, as we will offer every inducement in the style and prices of our stock.

BENT & DUVALL, 537 Main st.

**Blank Book Manufactory and General Binding Establishment.** WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, No. 531 Main street, south side, three doors below Third, manufactory all kinds of Blank Books, and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of all the latest and most improved styles.

Merchants and others wishing Blank Books made to order can have them ruled and bound to any pattern and padded in leather and cover as desired.

Every description of Book-Binding executed upon reasonable terms.

Staple Book of all kinds constantly kept on hand and made to order at short notice of the best materials.

Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock, comprising large assortment of School, Miscellaneous and Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, &c., and a full stock will be sold on reasonable terms.

WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, nov 4 d&w Jb Bookbinders and Blank Book Makers.

**SILVER WARE** made to order, Hair Jewelry do, And Watches and Jewelry repaired. By JAMES I. LEMON, 535 Main st., between Second and Third.

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES;** New and rich Jewelry; Silver and Plated Ware. I have lately received some beautiful goods. Call and see them. JAMES I. LEMON, 535 Main st., between Second and Third.

**The Newly Naturalized Great American Beverage!** LAGER BEER TWO YEARS OLD, and superior to any ever before placed on tap in Louisville, can now be had in any quantity.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE, Third st. JNO. CAWEN & CO.

**THE FINEST BRANDY.** Superior of the purest and finest French Brandy ever imported into this city just received.

The slightest taste of its flavor is all that is requisite. JNO. CAWEN & CO. WALKER'S EXCHANGE, Third st.

**AT REDUCED PRICES.** Dry Goods at Robinson, Martin, & Co.'s.

WE are prepared to offer our stock of FANCY GOODS at lower figures, as we are desirous of reducing our large stock—

Plaid, striped, and figured Silks; Striped, plaid, and fancy De Laines; Plain and figured Merinos; French and English Cashmeres.

CLOAKS, TALMAS, AND SHAWLS. We now have a most superior assortment of Wrappings of all kinds, in Velvets, Moire Antique, and Cloth, and at the most reasonable prices.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER. We are now prepared to have Cloaks of all kinds and styles made to suit purchasers and in the most elegant fashion.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY. Of all kinds and sizes.

SERVANTS' WEAR. A large stock now on hand.

DOMESTIC GOODS. Cottons, Linens, Crash, Hickory, Osnaburghs, Checks, &c.

ROBINSON, MARTIN, & CO., 96 Fourth st.

**St. Charles.** Corner of Fifth and Main streets.

**OYSTERS.**

MY Restaurant is being supplied daily with all the luxuries of the season, such as VENISON, WILD GOOSE, WILD TURKIES, SNIFE, QUAIL, AND FISH OF ALL KINDS, as also the most delicious Shell Oysters ever brought to this city.

C. C. RUFER. N. B. My friends will please note the fact that I am in receipt of a large quantity of genuine Lager Beer.

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS** will find at our warehouses a choice assortment of HATS, CAPS, and FUR GOODS manufactured expressly for the Western and Southwestern trade, and which we pledge ourselves to sell to cash or prompt traders at as low prices as such goods can be bought in any of the Eastern cities.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

**MEN'S YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S HATS** OF ALL CAPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suited to our retail trade, for sale cheap.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

**FURS—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Furs** of every grade, style, and color at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

**MOLSKIN, CASSIMERE, AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN FINE FATS** for sale cheap by

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